



12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

②¹ Application number: 90114756.1

⑤¹ Int. Cl.⁵: **F16B 13/08, F16B 13/14,**
//**F16L3/08**

②② Date of filing: 21.10.85

This application was filed on 01 - 08 - 1990 as a divisional application to the application mentioned under INID code 60.

③ Priority: 22.10.84 US 663613

④3 Date of publication of application:
28.11.90 Bulletin 90/48

Ⓢ Publication number of the earlier application in accordance with Art.76 EPC: **0 198 902**

⑧ Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT NL

⑦¹ Applicant: **MECHANICAL PLASTICS CORP.**
Castleton Street
Pleasantville, NY 10570(US)

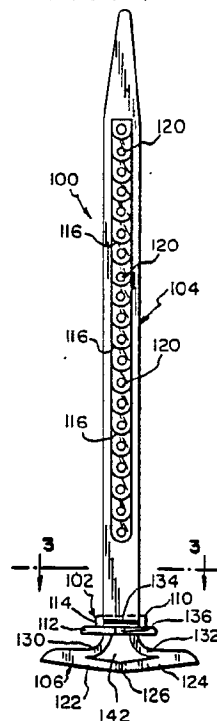
(72) Inventor: **McSherry, Thomas W.**
61-63 Seaview Avenue
Stamford, Connecticut 06902(US)
 Inventor: **Garfield, Nathaniel H.**
Sunset Lane
Harrison, N.Y. 10538(US)

⁷⁴ Representative: **Lawson, David Glynne et al**
MARKS & CLERK 57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LS(GB)

(54) Plastic fasteners.

(57) A one piece integrally molded plastics deck anchor comprises a base flange 454 with a channel 458 in it, an expansible toggle locking mechanism 456 attached to the base flange, and a tube 452 extending from the flange, to receive a fixing bolt or stud.

FIG. 1



PLASTIC FASTENERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field

This invention generally relates to plastic fasteners, and more particularly to plastic fasteners of the type having expandable locking means for securely maintaining the fasteners in place within an opening.

2. Background Art

Plastic fastening devices having expandable locking means are well known. For example, several fastening devices of this type are described in detail in United States Patent 3,651,734. While these devices work very well in a wide range of applications there is room for improvement of them in several important respects.

For example, one type of such fastening device includes a hook portion, and a plurality of these devices are commonly secured to a wall to hold a rack, such as a tool rack or a merchandise display rack, up against that wall. These particular fastening devices are normally locked within a wall opening by means of a screw that is inserted through a screw opening in the device and that engages a toggle lock thereof to hold that lock in an overcenter position. The hook portions of these fasteners are spaced an appreciable distance from the specific portions of the devices that form those screw openings, so that, in use, the screws inserted through the screw openings do not directly support the hook portions of the fasteners or any weight mounted thereon. This problem would also exist when these fastening devices are secured to ceilings, and a similar problem is encountered when other types of fastening devices are attached to floors or decks and used as supports for other structural members.

Also, no prior art device of the general type outlined above has been specifically designed for use as a harness that may be employed to gather together a bundle of wires or cables, and in particular, that may be used to hold together wire or cable bundles of various thicknesses. Moreover, prior art fasteners of the general type previously described have not been particularly designed for attachment to ropes or cables, with the toggle locks of the fasteners free to attach the ropes or cables, as desired or needed, to some other device such as a bracket or ring that, in turn, is rigidly secured to a boat deck or dock, or to a ceiling, floor, or wall

member

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One embodiment of this invention is a one piece, integrally molded plastic wire harness comprising a base member, an elongated flexible strap, and expandable locking means. A first end portion of the strap is integrally connected to the base member, a second end portion of the strap is spaced therefrom, and the strap includes multiple teeth for engaging the base member to secure the second end portion of the strap therein. The expandable locking means is also integrally connected to the base member and includes a toggle lock expandable from a collapsed position, in which the toggle lock can be inserted through an opening, into an overcenter expanded position to lock the wire harness within the opening.

The base member includes a pair of notches to receive means for holding or locking the toggle lock in the expanded position. Also, the base member forms a transverse slot to receive the second end of the strap in a close sliding fit and to urge the teeth of the strap into pressure engagement with the base member. This slot has opposite first and second transverse ends, each of which is adapted to receive the second end of the strap.

This wire harness may be easily used to hold a bundle of wires together. At the same time, the fastener is very simple to install and to lock within an opening, such as a wall opening, and in particular, the base member of the fastener does not interfere with locking the fastener within that opening. Also, the wire harness is simple and inexpensive to manufacture, and is made from a plastic by means of an inexpensive injection molding process.

The harness may be used to loop a bundle of wires together in either of two slightly different locations, better enabling the user of the harness to insure that the wire bundle is held at a preferred location. In addition, with a preferred embodiment of this invention, when the strap is inserted into the slot through a first particular end thereof, the strap itself does not interfere with locking the toggle lock in its expanded position. Further, with this preferred arrangement, the same screw that is used to force the toggle lock into its locked position may also be used to lock the strap within the slot formed by the base member of the fastener.

Another aspect of the invention relates to a one-piece integrally molded plastic anchor comprising a base member having a channel portion, an elongated extension connected to the base

member and expansible locking means connected to the base member and having a collapsed portion for insertion through an opening as well as an over center expanded position to lock the anchor within the opening. The base member of the anchor also defines an open pathway to receive means for pushing the locking means into the expanded position. Preferably, the elongated extension is a cylindrical or square tube, and it is intended to support a structural element such as a threaded rod or bar.

A further embodiment of the invention relates to an integrally molded two part plastic fastener for holding or supporting at least one item comprising cover means and an anchoring member. The anchoring member comprises a body member having means for attachment to the cover means, expansible locking means connected to one end of the body member and having a collapsed position for insertion through an opening as well as an overcenter expanded position to lock the anchor within the opening, and means for holding or supporting structural items. The holding or supporting means is connected to the end of the body member opposite the expansible locking means and is preferably a hook or ring. A to preferred attachment means comprises a threaded area located on the exterior of the body member and a correspondingly threaded area on the interior surface of the cover means.

The cover means is preferably a circular disk having a central aperture which is dimensioned and threaded to correspond to the threading on the exterior of the body member.

Another embodiment is a one piece, integrally molded plastic rack hook comprising a channel portion, a hook portion, and expansible locking means. The hook portion extends upward from and is directly supported by the channel portion. The expansible locking means is also connected to the channel portion of the rack hook. The channel portion has a longitudinal channel opening to receive means to hold the expansible locking means in an expanded position. This longitudinal channel opening is located directly below the hook portion to facilitate using the holding means to directly support the hook portion. Also, this rack hook is very simple and inexpensive to manufacture and is made from a plastic in an injection molding process.

A further type of fastener in accordance with this invention is a one piece, integrally molded plastic rope anchor comprising first and second longitudinally extending legs, an annular ring, and expansible locking means. The first and second legs are spaced apart, and the annular ring is integrally connected to the top ends of those legs. This ring forms a central opening having a transversely extending axis. The expansible locking

means is connected to bottom ends of the first and second legs.

In a manner discussed in detail below, this fastener may be used to connect a rope to another object such as a ring on a pier or a dock in a very quick, secure, and reliable manner and, in particular, without requiring that the rope be tied around or to that other object. At the same time, this fastener, too, is very simple and inexpensive to manufacture and is formed by a plastic material in an injection molding process.

Further benefits and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the following description given with reference to the accompanying drawing figures which specify and show preferred embodiments of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1 and 2 are front and side views respectively of a plastic wire harness in accordance with the present invention.

Figures 3 and 4 are top views taken along line III-III of Figure 1, with portions of the wire harness broken away in Figure 4.

Figures 5 and 6 are side views of the harness illustrated in Figures 1 through 4, with Figure 5 showing the elongated strap of the harness after being inserted in a first direction through the slot thereof, and Figure 6 showing the elongated strap after being inserted in a second direction through the slot.

Figure 7 is a top view taken along line VII-VII of Figure 6.

Figures 8 and 9 are front perspective views of an alternate plastic wire harness.

Figures 10 through 13 are perspective view of a third plastic wire harness in accordance with this invention, with portions of the wire harness broken away in Figure 13.

Figures 14 and 15 are perspective views of another plastic wire harness, with portions of this harness broken away in Figure 15.

Figures 16 and 17 are side and front views respectively of a plastic wall hanger in accordance with this invention.

Figures 18 and 19 are top and side views respectively of a first plastic rope anchor built in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 20 is a sectional view taken along line XX-XX of Figure 18.

Figure 21 is a top view similar to Figure 18 and showing the rope anchor connected to another object.

Figures 22 and 23 are top and side views of a second plastic rope anchor also in accordance

with this invention.

Figures 24, 25 and 26 are sectional views taken along lines XXIV-XXIX, XXV-XXV and XXVI-XXVI respectively of Figure 22.

Figure 27 is a top view of a plastic anchor in accordance with the invention. Figures 28 and 29 are side views of the plastic anchor of Figure 27.

Figures 30 and 31 are side and front views, respectively, of a cover plate which can be used in conjunction with the plastic anchor of Figure 27.

Figure 32 is a top view of another anchor of the present invention,

Figure 33 is a front view of the plastic anchor of Figure 32.

Figures 34 and 35 are side views of the anchor of Figure 32.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figures 1 through 7 show plastic wire harness 100 generally comprising base member 102, elongated flexible strap 104, and expansible locking means 106. More specifically, base member 102 includes top, bottom and side walls 110, 112 and 114; and flexible strap 104 includes multiple teeth 116 and multiple openings 120. Expansible locking means 106 includes first and second toggle arms 122 and 124, pivotal connecting joint 126, and first and second flexible connecting arms 130 and 132. The various parts of wire harness 100 are formed together from a resilient plastic in an injection molding process. Suitable materials for the construction of wire harness 100 and the other fastener embodiments described below include polypropylene, polyethylene, and nylon, as well as a wide variety of materials which may be chosen with consideration to the fastener configuration, the manner of formation, and the intended use.

Top and bottom walls 110 and 112 of base member 102 are spaced apart, are substantially parallel, and form slot 134 which extends completely through the base member. Side walls 114 extend between and are connected to left and right edges of top and bottom walls 110 and 112, spacing those walls apart. Bottom wall 112 includes front notch 136 that extends rearward from a front edge of the bottom wall, and top wall 110 forms back notch 140 that extends forward from a back edge of the top wall. Portions of notches 136 and 140 overlap slightly, forming a longitudinal opening or pathway through base member 102.

Expansible locking means 106 is integrally connected to base member 102 and is provided to secure wire harness 100 within an opening such as a wall opening. More specifically, flexible connectors 130 and 132 are joined to bottom wall 112 of base member 102 and extend downward and out-

ward therefrom. Lateral ends of toggle arms 122 and 124 are integrally connected to the bottom outward ends of connector arms 130 and 132. Toggle arms 122 and 124 transversely extend across the bottom of harness 100, and centrally located end portions of the toggle members are joined together by integral pivotal connection 126. Pivotal connection 126 has a reduced thickness in comparison to the thickness of toggle arms 122 and 124, and the pivotal connection forms a small centrally located opening 134 that is longitudinally aligned with the overlapping portions of notches 136 and 140. Flexible connectors 130 and 132 are laterally spaced apart to define a central open area 142 into which the pivotal connection 126 and centrally located end portions of toggle arms 122 and 124 move upon collapse of the locking structure.

Flexible strap 104 is integrally connected to base member 102 and longitudinally extends upward therefrom. More particularly, strap 104 has a substantially rectangular shape, a first longitudinal end of the strap is integrally connected to a front edge of wall 110 of base member 102, and a second longitudinal end of the strap is spaced from the base member. The front surface of strap 104 forms teeth 116. Teeth 116 extend transversely across strap 104, and are longitudinally distributed along a major portion thereof. Upper sides of teeth 116 have a relatively gradual slope, and lower sides of the teeth have a comparatively sharp slope. These lower sides of teeth 116 have arcuate shapes. Openings 120 are also longitudinally distributed along a major portion of strap 104, and preferably each tooth 116 forms one opening 120 centrally located between the left and right edges of strap 104.

In use, second end of strap 104 is inserted through slot 134, and this end of the strap tapers inward to facilitate inserting a strap into the slot. The width of strap 104 is slightly less than the width of slot 134; and the depth of the strap--that is its left to right dimension as viewed in Figure 2--at the peaks of teeth 116 is slightly greater than the height of slot 134. The length of strap 104 may vary, of course, depending on the particular application for wire harness 100.

To use wire harness 100, a bundle of wires is gathered together, and strap 104 is looped around that bundle and inserted through slot 134, forming a closed loop 144. Preferably, of course, strap 104 is pulled tightly through slot 134, holding the wire bundle tightly together. Once the second end of strap 104 is inserted through slot 134, teeth 116 inhibit the strap from being pulled back outward through the slot.

With particular reference to Figures 4 and 5, when strap 104 is inserted through slot 134 from

the back end thereof, top wall 110 of base member 102 forces strap teeth 116 into pressure engagement with bottom wall 112 of the base member. Teeth 116 compress slightly as they move over the back portions of bottom wall 112, and then the teeth expand to their original shape as they move past the back edge of front notch 136 so that the teeth project slightly below the very top of that edge. If strap 104 is pulled outward, to the right as viewed in Figure 5, the accurately sloped, sharp sides of teeth 116 contact the back edge of notch 136, preventing, or at least inhibiting, further outward movement of the strap.

Analogously, with particular reference now to Figures 3 and 6, when strap 104 is inserted through slot 134 from the front end thereof, bottom wall 112 of base member 102 forces strap teeth 116 into pressure engagement with top wall 110 of the base member. Teeth 116 compress slightly as they move past the front portion of top wall 110, and then the teeth expand to their original shape as they move past the front edge of back notch 140 so that they then project slightly above the very bottom of that front edge. If strap 104 is pulled outward, to the left as viewed in Figure 6, the arcuately shaped, sharply sloped sides of teeth 116 engage the front edge of notch 140, preventing, or at least inhibiting, further outward movement of the strap.

To lock harness 100 within an opening, toggle arms 122 and 124 are pushed into their collapsed position, between connecting arms 130 and 132, and then the toggle arms are inserted through the opening. Once inserted through the opening; connecting members 130 and 132 flex outward due to their inherent resiliency, tending to pull toggle members 122 and 124 into their expanded overcenter position. If connecting members 130 and 132 do not pull toggle members 122 and 124 completely into their overcenter position, the toggle members may be pushed into that position--and, in any case, the toggle members may be locked in the expanded position--by inserting a screw through aligned portions of notches 136 and 140 and opening 134 and using that screw to push the toggle members outward.

As is apparent from Figures 5 and 6, loop 144 may be formed in two slightly different locations. This gives the user of harness 100 increased flexibility as to where loop 144 may be located. Moreover, formation of loop 144 does not interfere with operation of expansible locking means 106, and thus harness 100 may be secured within an opening either prior to or after the loop is formed.

When strap 104 is inserted through slot 134 from the front end thereof, the strap does not extend over top wall 110 of base member 102. In this case, strap 104 may be securely locked in

place by aligning one of the openings 120 of the strap with aligned portions of front and back notches 136 and 140 and with central opening 134, and then inserting means such as a screw, through this opening of the strap, the aligned portions of notches 136 and 140, and the central opening 134. This same screw may be used to lock toggle arms 122 and 124 in their overcenter position. Of course, strap 104 may be unlocked from this position simply by removing the above-mentioned screw.

Figures 8 and 9 show an alternate wire harness 150 comprising locking means 151, flexible strap 152, and key 153. More specifically, locking means 151 includes a pair of toggle arms 154, connecting arms 155, and shoulder 156; and key 153 includes handle or grip 157 and body 158. Key body 158, in turn, includes cylindrical main portion 160, locking flanges 161, and stabilizing post 162. Connecting arms 155 include generally parallel front portions, and side portions that extend outward from those front portions. Lateral ends of toggle arms 154 are integrally connected to ends of connecting arms 155, the toggle arms transversely extend across the bottom, of harness 150, and centrally located ends portions of the toggle arms are joined together by pivotal connection 163. Shoulder 156 is integrally connected to and transversely extends across the front of connecting arms 155.

A first end of flexible strap 152 is integrally connected to locking means 151, specifically shoulder 156, and transversely extends thereacross. Key body 158 extends forward from a front face of strap 152, adjacent or near a second end thereof, and key grip 157 extends rearward from a back face of the strap, directly behind the key body. Locking flanges 161 radially extend outward from cylindrical portion 160 of key body 158, axially along a major part of the length of that cylindrical portion. Stabilizing post 162 extends forward from a front face of key body 158.

The first end of flexible strap 152 forms a portion of keyway 164 which is provided to receive key body 158. Preferably this portion of keyway 164 is located directly forward of shoulder 156, which forms a second portion of the keyway, allowing key 153, specifically key body 158, to be inserted through both strap 152 and shoulder 156. Keyway 164 includes a main central, opening 165 for receiving main portion 160 of key body 158, and a pair of notches 165 extending outward from the main central opening of the keyway for receiving flanges 161 of the key body. It should be noted that, alternately, the first end of strap 152 may form a keyway that is not directly forward of shoulder 156.

With the above-described arrangement, flexible strap 152 and 153 key are movable between an open position (shown in Figure 8), wherein the key

is spaced from keyway 164, and a closed position (shown in Figure 9), wherein the key extends within the keyway and connects the first and to second ends of the strap together to form a closed loop.

In use, toggle arms 134 are forced into a collapsed position, inserted through an opening such as a wall opening, and then allowed to return to their expanded position, securing wire harness 150 within that opening. A bundle of wires is gathered together, strap 152 is looped around that bundle, and key 153 is inserted through keyway 164.

As will be clear from a review of Figure 8, flanges 161 and notches 166 are not aligned. That is, flanges 161 slant outwardly from main portion 160 of key body 158 in a first plane, and notches 165 extend outward from central opening 165 of key way 164 in a second plane, and these two planes are oriented relative to each other so that the key body must be rotated about the axis of main cylindrical portion thereof in order to insert flanges 161 through notches 165. Once inserted through keyway 164, key body 158 flexes back toward its original angular orientation relative to notches 165 so that flanges 161 or at least portions thereof, project directly rearward of solid surfaces adjacent keyway 164. This inhibits inadvertent movement of key body 158 back outward through keyway 164. Preferably, flanges 161 slant rearwardly outward, from the front of the key body 158 toward the back thereof, to facilitate moving those flanges through notches 165. Also, the length of key body 158 and stabilizing post 162 are chosen so that, when the key body is in the closed position, the stabilizing post engages central portions of toggle arms 154, securely holding those arms in their expanded, over-center position.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, it is not necessary that key body 158 be provided with a pair of locking flanges 161 in order to lock that body in keyway 164. For example, key body 158 may be provided with a single flange 161 to lock that key body within keyway 164. At the same time, it should be observed that key body 158 may hold the toggle arms 154 in their over-center position by engaging the toggle assembly -- that is, the assembly comprising the toggle arms and pivotal connection 163 therebetween -- in an area or location other than directly in between the toggle arms.

Figures 10 through 13 show a third wire harness 170 also in accordance with this invention. Harness 170 comprises locking means 171, flexible strap 172, and key 173. Locking means 173 includes toggle arms 175, pivotal connection 176, connecting arms 177, shoulder 178 and connecting flange 180 (shown in broken lines in Figure 13). Toggle 175 arms and connecting arms 177 operate

substantially identically to toggle arms 154 and connecting arms 155 described above and so will not be described here in detail.

A first end of flexible strap 172 is integrally connected to and transversely extends from locking means 171. With this embodiment of wire harness 170, this first end of strap 172 and locking means 171 also form a transversely extending groove 181 for receiving intermediate portions of the strap. More specifically, shoulder 178 and strap 172 are spaced apart and connected together by connecting flange 180, which extends between lower portions of shoulder 178 and strap 172.

Key 173 is integrally connected to strap 172 adjacent or near a second end thereof. With wire harness 170, key body 182 extends rearward from a back face of strap 172, and key grip 183 extends forward from a front face of the flexible strap. The first end of flexible strap 172 forms a portion of keyway 184 for receiving key body 182. Here too, preferably this portion of keyway 184 is located directly forward of shoulder 178, which forms a second portion of keyway 184, allowing key 173, specifically key body 182, to be inserted through both strap 172 and shoulder 178.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, key body 182 may be provided with flanges analogous to locking flanges 161 of harness 150, and keyway 184 may be provided with notches analogous to notches 166 of keyway 164, which would cooperate together, just as flanges 161 and notches 166 do, to lock key body 182 within keyway 184. Also, keyway 184 may be formed by a portion of the first end of flexible strap 172 that is not directly forward of shoulder 178. Flexible strap 172 forms a multitude of openings 185 between keyway 184 and key 173 and which have shapes substantially identical to the shape of the keyway.

With wire harness 170, strap 172 and key 173 also are supported for movement between an open position (shown in Figure 10), wherein the key is spaced from keyway 184, and a closed position (shown in Figure 12), wherein the key extends within the keyway and connects the first and second ends of the flexible strap together to form a closed loop. With this embodiment, when key 173 and strap 172 are in the closed position, an intermediate portion of the flexible strap extends through groove 181, and the strap and the key actually form a pair of loops, either or both of which may be used to hold a bundle of wires or another object.

In use, toggle arms 175 are forced into a collapsed position and then inserted through an opening. A bundle of wires is gathered together, strap 172 is looped around that bundle, and an intermediate portion of the strap is inserted into groove 181. This may be done, for instance, by

simply slipping an intermediate portion of strap 172 downward through the top of groove 181. Strap 172 is positioned so that one of the openings 185 thereof is aligned with keyway 184, and then key body 182 is inserted through the keyway and the aligned strap opening. The length of key body 182 is chosen so that, when the key body is fully inserted through keyway 184, the key engages and securely holds toggle arms 175 in their expanded or over center position.

Figures 14 and 15 illustrate another wire harness 190 comprising locking means 191, connecting post 192, and flexible strap 191. Like locking means 151 and 171 described above, locking means 191 comprises a pair of toggle arms 195, a pair of connecting arms 196, and shoulder 197. Locking means 191 operates substantially identically to locking means 151 and 171 described above, and it is hence felt unnecessary to describe the operation of locking means 191 here in detail.

A back end of post 192 is integrally formed with shoulder 197 and axially extends forward therefrom. A first end of strap 193 is integrally formed with a front end of post 192 and transversely extends therefrom. Strap 193 defines at least one and preferably a plurality of openings 198 for receiving locking means 191; and the flexible strap may be as long as desired, depending on the particular application for wire harness 190. With this arrangement, strap 193 supports connecting post 192 and locking means 191 for movement between an open position (shown in Figure 14), wherein the locking means is located on a first side of and is spaced from the flexible strap, and a closed position (shown in Figure 15), wherein the locking means extends within a strap opening 198 and engages a second side of the flexible strap to connect the strap and the connecting post together to form a closed loop.

In use, a bundle of wires is gathered together, locking means 191 is looped around that bundle, and then toggle arms 195 are collapsed and inserted through one of the strap openings 198. Toggle arms 195 are then inserted through another opening such as a wall opening and allowed to expand to their over-center position to secure wire harness 190 in that latter opening.

With regard, now, to Figures 16 and 17, plastic wall hanger 200 generally comprises channel portion 202, hook portion 204, and expansible locking means 206. Preferably, hanger 200 also includes front reinforcing flange 210 and flexible pin 212; and hook portion 204 includes front and to back legs 214 and 216 and base member 220, which together form recess 222.

Expansible locking means 206 is integrally connected to channel portion 202 and is provided to secure wall hanger 200 within an opening such

as a wall opening. Expansible locking means 206 is substantially identical to expansible locking means 106 described above and, thus, will not be described in detail here.

Channel portion 202 of wall hanger 200 has a generally cylindrical shape, and the channel portion has a hollow, longitudinal opening 224 aligned with central opening 226 of expansible locking means 206. Opening 224 is provided to receive means to lock the expansible locking means in an overcenter position.

Hook portion 204 extends upwards from and is directly supported by channel portion 202--that is, the hook portion either is contiguous to or is itself formed in part by the channel portion of wall hanger 200. More specifically, front and back legs 214 and 216 of hook portion 204 are parallel to and longitudinally spaced from each other and extend upward substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of channel portion 202. Base 220 of hook portion 204 is upwardly concave and curves between front and back legs 214 and 216 of the hook portion. With the embodiment of the invention shown in Figures 8 and 9, base 220 is formed, in part, by an upper section of channel portion 202. Locating hook portion 204 either contiguous to or forming it, in part, by channel portion 202 insures that any screw or rod inserted into opening 222 of the channel member in a close fit with the inside surfaces thereof directly supports hook portion 204, and any loads placed thereon.

Front flange 210 extends forward from front leg 214 of hook portion 204 and upward from channel portion 202 to reinforce that leg 214. More specifically, flange 210 extends forward from the transverse center of leg 214 and upward from the top, transverse center of channel portion 202, and the front edge of flange 212 is substantially coplanar with the front edge of the channel portion 202. The upper portion of flange 210 terminates in locking pin 212, which longitudinally projects rearward slightly over recess 222 to facilitate retaining an object therein. Front leg 214 and front flange 210 are slightly flexible, though, and in particular can be bent or pushed forward slightly. This allows an object having a width approximately equal to the longitudinal dimension of recess 222 to be moved into and out of that recess despite the presence of locking pin 212.

To use wall hanger 200, toggle arms 230 and 232 are pushed into the area 234 between connecting arms 236 and 240, and then the toggle arms are inserted through a hole or opening. Once inserted through that opening, connecting arms 236 and 240 flex outward, pulling toggle arms 230 and 232 toward their expanded, overcenter position. Means, such as a screw, having an outside diameter substantially equal to the inside diameter of

longitudinal opening 224 is inserted through that opening to push toggle arms 230 and 232 into and to keep both toggle arms in their overcenter position.

Once wall hanger 200 is secured in place, an object such as a rod is mounted on the wall hanger by simply placing it in recess 222. Typically, hanger 200 will be used with one or more additional, identical wall hangers, with all the hangers secured to a wall at the same height and horizontally slightly spaced apart. A rod is moved into the recesses of these horizontally aligned wall hangers, supporting the rod at a predetermined height. Retaining pin 212 inhibits inadvertent upward movement of the rod out of recess 222.

Rope anchor 300 is illustrated in Figures 18, 19, 20 and 21; and generally the rope anchor includes first and second legs 302 and 304, annular ring 306 and expansible locking means 310. Legs 302 and 304 are spaced apart, and to ring 306 is integrally connected to top longitudinal ends of those legs. Ring 306 forms central, circular opening 312, and the axis of this opening extends transversely across rope anchor 300, perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of legs 302 and 304.

Expansible locking means 310 is integrally connected to bottom longitudinal ends of legs 302 and 304 and, similar to expansible locking means 106 and 206 described above, is provided to secure anchor 300 within an opening. Locking means 310 is slightly different from the expansible locking means 106 and 206 previously discussed in that the pivotal connection 312 between centrally located ends of toggle arms 314 and 316 transversely extends continuously between those ends of the toggle arms--that is, this pivotal connection does not form any central opening.

Anchor 300 is primarily intended for use with a roped and even more specifically, to connect a rope to another ring, such as a ring which may be secured to a deck of a boat or to a pier. To this, a first end of the rope is slipped through opening 313 of ring 306; and a knot is formed in the rope, between that first end of the rope and ring 306, preventing anchor 300 from falling off that end of the rope. With reference to Figure 21, which shows rope 324 inserted through ring 306, rope 330 may then be connected to some other object 326 having an opening 340 simply by collapsing connecting arms 320 and 322 and toggle arms 314 and 316 and inserting those arms through opening 330. Once arms 314, 316, 320 and 322 are inserted through opening 330, connecting arms 320 and 322 flex outward, pulling toggle arms 314 and 316 into their overcenter position.

Because both sides of anchor 300 are accessible, if connecting arms 320 and 322 do not pull toggle arms 314 and 316 completely into the over-

center position, the toggle arms can be manually pulled into that position. To remove anchor 300 from the ring 326, toggle arms 314 and 316 and to connecting arms 320 and 322 are manually collapsed and then withdrawn through opening 330. Because toggle arms 314 and 316 of anchor 300 are accessible during the use of the anchor, it is not necessary to provide the anchor with a longitudinal opening which would give access to the toggle arms from the front of the anchor, nor is it necessary to provide pivotal connection 330 between toggle arms 320 and 322 with a central opening, analogous to the central openings 134 and 226 discussed above.

It should be noted that anchor 300 may be used in other ways. For example, toggle arms 314 and 316 may be inserted through the weave of a rope, either completely through or into the interior thereof, to connect the anchor to the rope, with ring 306 then used to connect the rope to some other object such as a hook or another rope. Also, of course, it is not necessary that toggle arms 314 and 316 be accessible after being inserted through an opening. This is so because normally connecting arms 320 and 322 will pull toggle arms 314 and 316 sufficiently outward toward their expanded position to hold anchor 300 securely in place even if the toggle arms are not pulled over center. Indeed, with the embodiment of rope anchor 300 discussed above, it is preferred that connecting arms 314 and 316 not pull toggle members over center so that, in case the toggle arms are not accessible after being inserted through an opening, the anchor can be removed from that opening by pulling the anchor, and specifically the toggle arms thereof, firmly outward.

Figures 22 through 26 illustrate a second rope anchor 350 which comprises first and second legs 352 and 354, expansible locking means 356, and annular ring 360, with the expansible locking means, in turn, including first and second toggle arms 362 and 364 and first and second connecting arms 366 and 370. Anchor 350, though, is formed from inside strip 372 and outside strip 374 with connecting portion 376 extending between these strips. Inside and outside strips 372 and 374 are substantially parallel to and slightly spaced from each other throughout substantially their entire length. Inside strip 372 traverses the inside perimeter of anchor 350, and in particular forms the inside surfaces of ring 360, legs 352 and 354, toggle arms 362 and 364, and connecting arms 366 and 370. Outside strip 374 traverses the outside perimeter of anchor 350 and forms the outside surfaces of ring 360, legs 352 and 354, toggle arms 362 and 364, and connecting arms 366 and 370.

Inside strip 372 has a substantially uniform width--that is, the top to bottom dimension as view-

ed in Figure 23--while outside strip 370 has a non-uniform width. In particular, the portions of toggle arms 362 and 364 that are formed by outside strip 372 have a uniform width that is greater than the width of inside strip 372; and the portions of annular ring 360, legs 352 and 354, and connecting arms 366 and 370 that are formed by outside strip 372 have a substantially uniform width, which is less than the width of the inside strip. Both strips 372 and 374, however, are symmetrical about a central plane extending through anchor 300 from the front to the back thereof--that is the plane identified by the line CL-CL in Figure 23. Strips 372 and 374 are slightly spaced apart throughout their entire length, except at the adjacent central ends of toggle arms 362 and 364, where lips 380 of outside strip 374 extend inward into contact with adjacent portions of inside strip 372.

Connecting portion 376 laterally extends between and integrally connects together inside and outside strips 372 and 374 along their entire lengths. Connecting portion 376 is substantially centrally located between front and back sides of inside and outside strips 372 and 374. Portion 376 increases the stiffness and strength of strips 372 and 374. At the same time, strips 372 and 374 and portion 376 cooperate to define front peripheral recess 380 and back peripheral recess 382. Recesses 380 and 382 provide space between upper adjacent and lower adjacent portions of strips 372 and 374, allowing those portions of anchor 350 to flex slightly during use of the anchor. Rope anchor 350 is intended for high strength application, and with this embodiment, connecting arms 366 and 370 are sufficiently stiff to virtually insure that the connecting arms force toggle arms 362 and 364 into an overcenter position after the toggle arms have been passed through an opening.

Figures 27 through 31 show plastic ceiling anchor 400 generally comprising base member 402 having a threaded exterior portion 404, expansible locking means 406 and attachment ring 408. The base member 402 is preferably a hollow tube which is integrally molded to ring 408, exterior portion 404, and expansible locking means 406. Expansible locking means 406 includes first and second toggle arms 410 and 412, pivotal connecting joint 414, and first and second flexible connecting arms 416 and 418.

The various pieces are formed by an injection molding process utilizing a suitable flexible plastic material as described above with regard to the other fasteners. Similarly, expansible locking means 406 is substantially identical to expansible locking means 106 of Figures 1-7 as described above. The expansible locking means provides secure attachment to a wall or ceiling opening so that ring 408 can support the weight of an object to be

attached or supported.

Exterior portion 404 is provided with threads 420 on its outer diameter so as to allow for connection of cover plate 422. This cover plate 422 has a cylindrical portion 424 which has threads 426 on its internal diameter. Cover plate 422 is dimensioned and configured so that the internal diameter and threads 426 of tubular portion 424 correspond to precisely to the outer diameter and threads 420 of exterior portion 404. This allows the cover plate 422 to be firmly attached to anchor 400 while providing two advantages:

1) disk 428 covers the hole in the wall or ceiling through which the expansible locking means 406 of the anchor 400 are inserted to provide a more decorative appearance, and

2) disk 428 can be tightened by rotation over the threads 420 of the exterior portion to more firmly secure anchor 400 to the wall or ceiling.

Figures 32 through 35 show a plastic deck anchor 450 generally comprising base member 452 having flange 454 with reinforcing channel 458 and expansible locking means 456. The base member 452 is preferably a hollow tube which is integrally molded to flange 454, channel 458, and expansible locking means 456 by an injection molding process, using suitable plastic material as previously described. The expansible locking means 456 is substantially identical to expansible locking means 106 of Figure 1 to 7.

In this arrangement, the expansible locking means 456 are collapsed and inserted into a hole in a steel plate or decking. Then, a metal stud, J-bolt, or eye bolt, or similar mechanical anchoring member (not shown) is inserted into tube 452 so as to fit snugly within the tube with one end of the member, suitably bearing external screw threads, projecting out from the expansible locking means 456, and the other end having a head, or eye, projecting out from the end of the tube 452. As a result, the member will be held in an upright position and will cause the expansible locking means 456 to expand to its locked position, if not already in that position. Then, concrete or cement (or even adhesive) can be poured around the tube portion 452 of the anchor 450 to mechanically interlock with the exposed head or J or eye of the anchoring member and secure the anchor in its vertical position. The exposed screw threaded opposite end of the anchoring member below the concrete filled decking may then be used to support pipe fittings or hangers, suspended ceiling hangers, and similar structural parts. In addition to providing additional mechanical strength to the plastic anchor, channel 458 allows some of the poured cement or concrete to flow between it and the decking for additional strength and stability.

While it is apparent that the invention herein

disclosed fulfills the objects previously described, it will be appreciated that numerous modifications and embodiments of this invention will be evident or may be devised by those skilled in the art, and it is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications, embodiments, and all equivalents thereof, as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

5

10

Claims

1. A one piece integrally molded plastic anchor comprising:

a) a base member having a channel portion;

15

b) elongated extension means connected to said base member for supporting and attaching an object thereto; and

c) expansible locking means connected to said base member and having a collapsed position for insertion through an opening defined by a structural member and an overcenter expanded position to lock said anchor within said opening; said base member also defining an open pathway to receive means for pushing said locking means into said expanded position.

20

25

2. The anchor according to claim 3 wherein said elongated extension means is a tube.

3. The anchor according to claim 2 wherein said tube has a cylindrical configuration.

30

4. The anchor according to claim 3 wherein said cylindrically configured tube supports a structural element.

5. The anchor according to claim 4 wherein said structural element is a threaded rod or bar.

35

6. An anchor according to any of claims 1 to 5 in which said locking means comprises a toggle assembly having

i) a pair of adjacent toggle arms, and

ii) means connecting adjacent ends of said toggle arms together for relative pivotal movement between collapsed and expanded positions.

40

7. The anchor according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein said expansible locking means comprises:

a pair of connecting arms extending rearwards and outwards away from said base member and integrally connected therewith;

45

a pair of toggle arms connected to lateral ends of said connecting arms and extending inwardly therefrom; and

50

means connecting inward ends of said toggle arms together for pivotal movement between collapsed and expanded positions.

55

FIG. 1

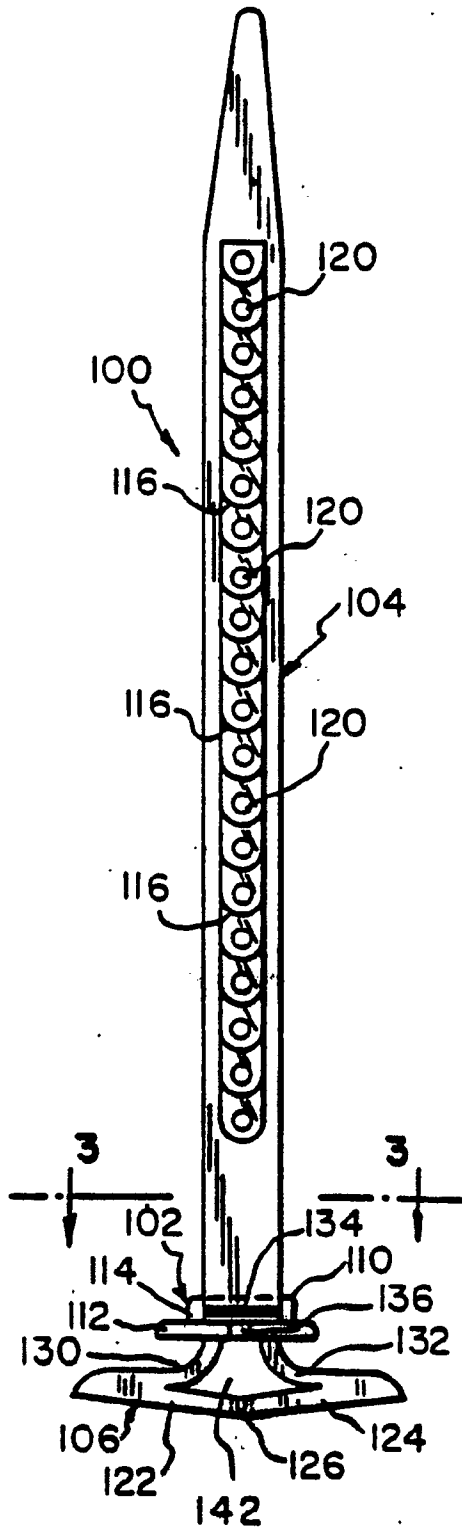


FIG. 2

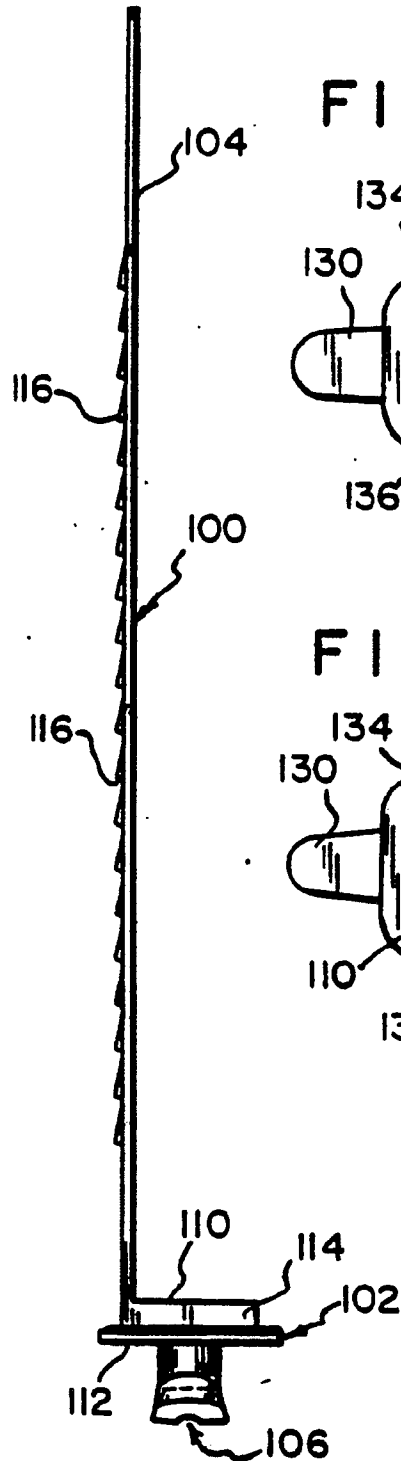


FIG. 3

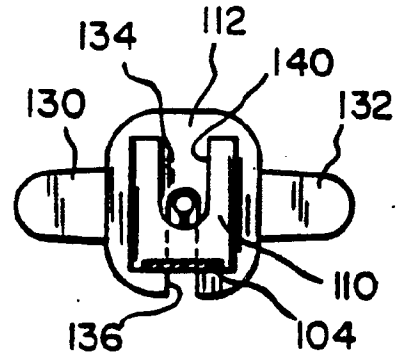


FIG. 4

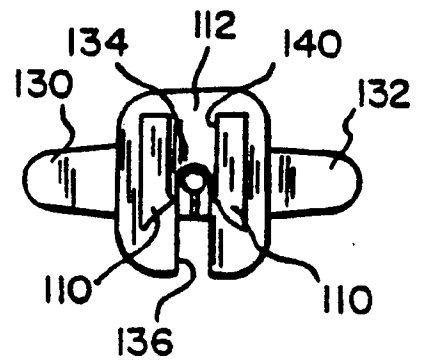


FIG. 5

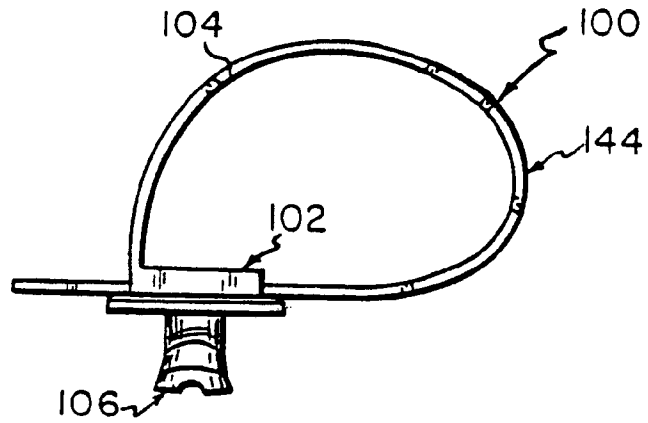


FIG. 6

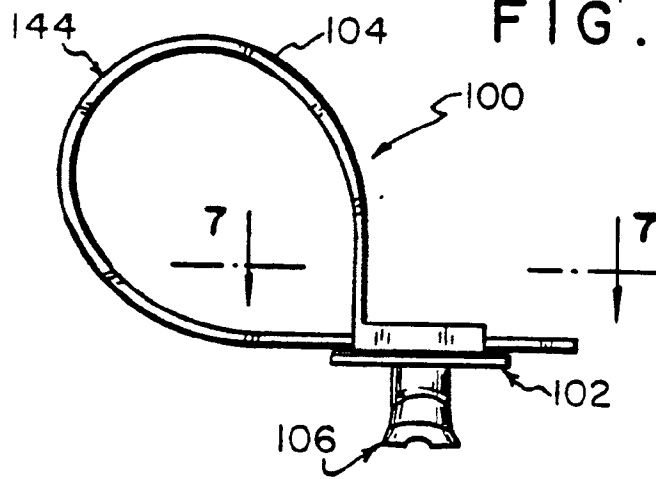


FIG. 7

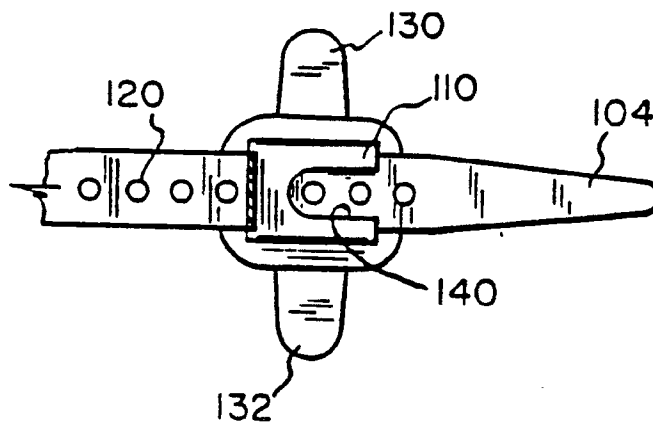


FIG. 8

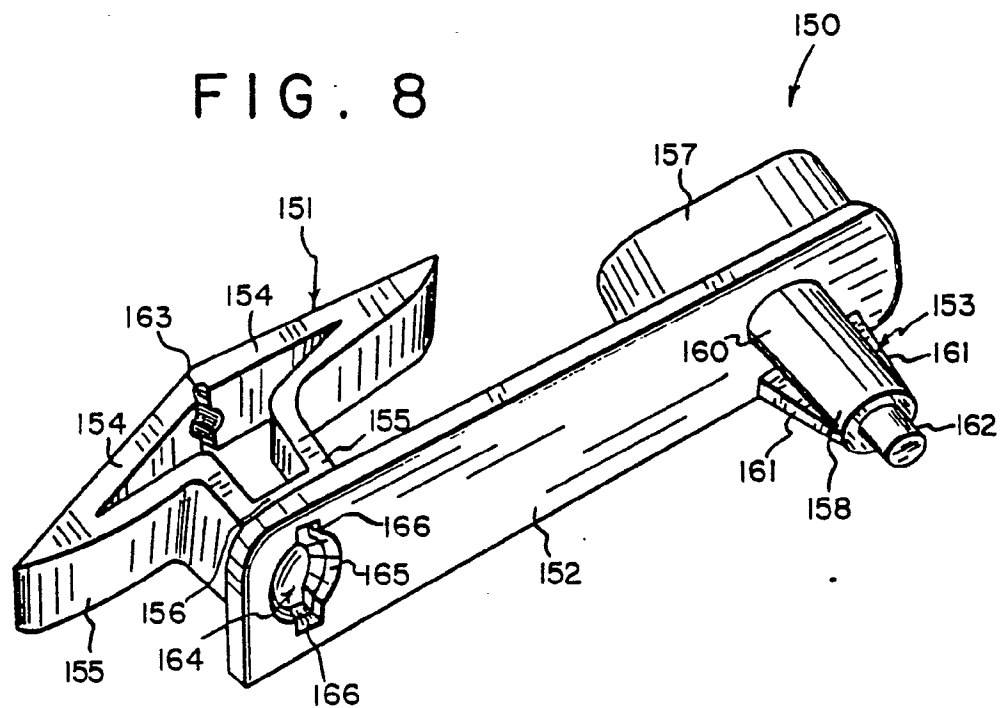


FIG. 9

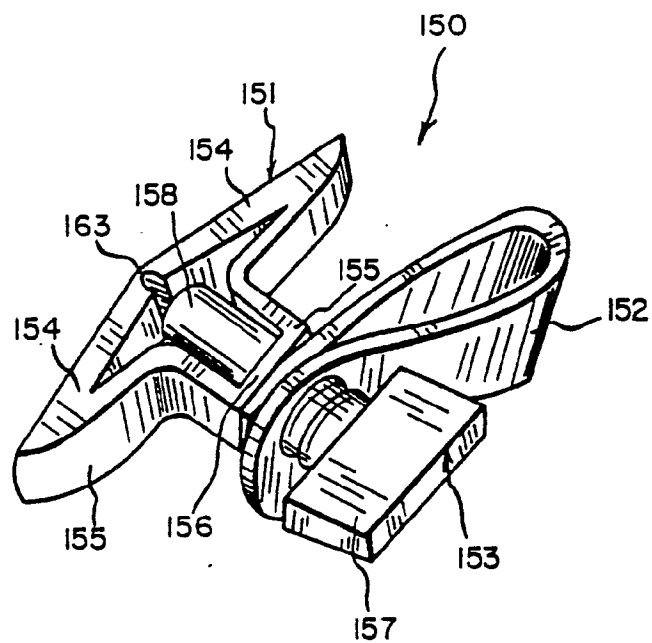


FIG. 10

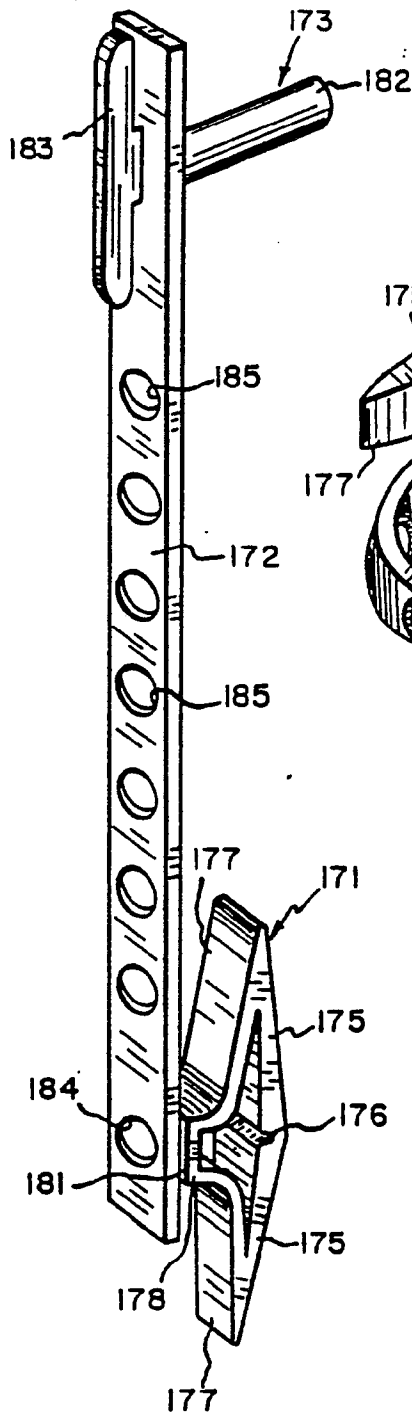


FIG. 11

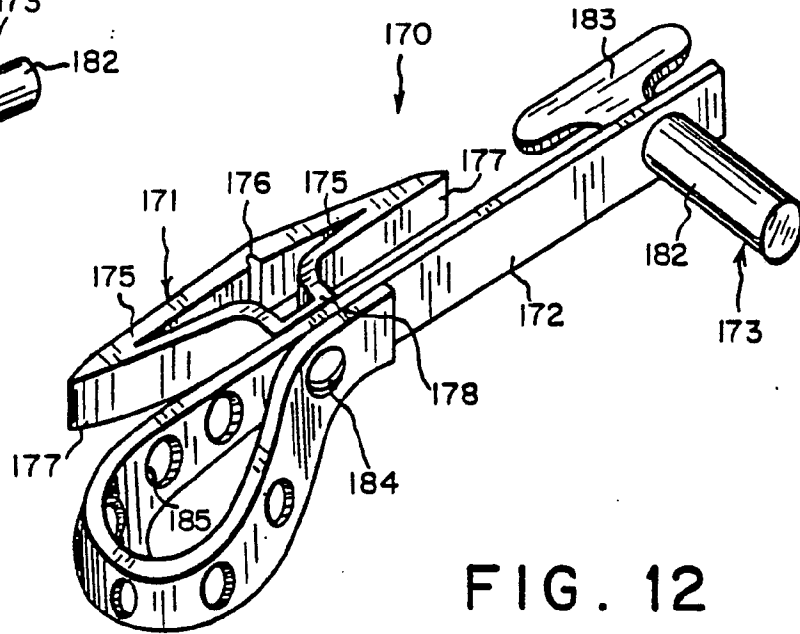


FIG. 12

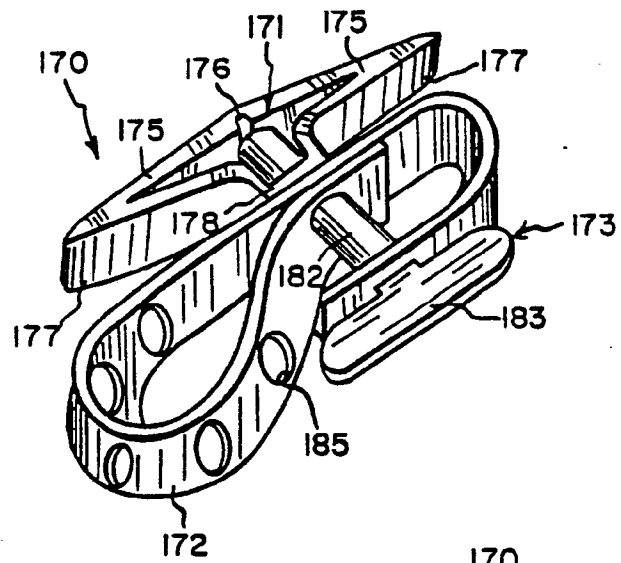


FIG. 13

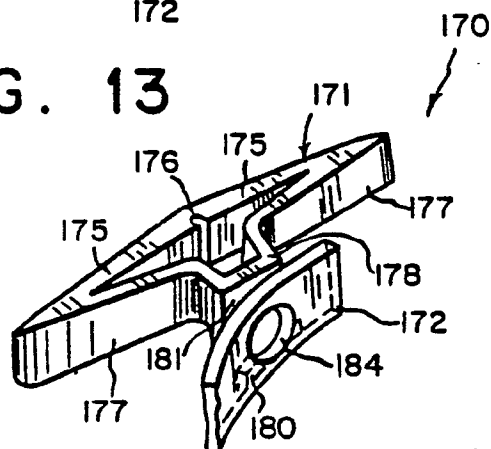


FIG. 14

FIG. 15

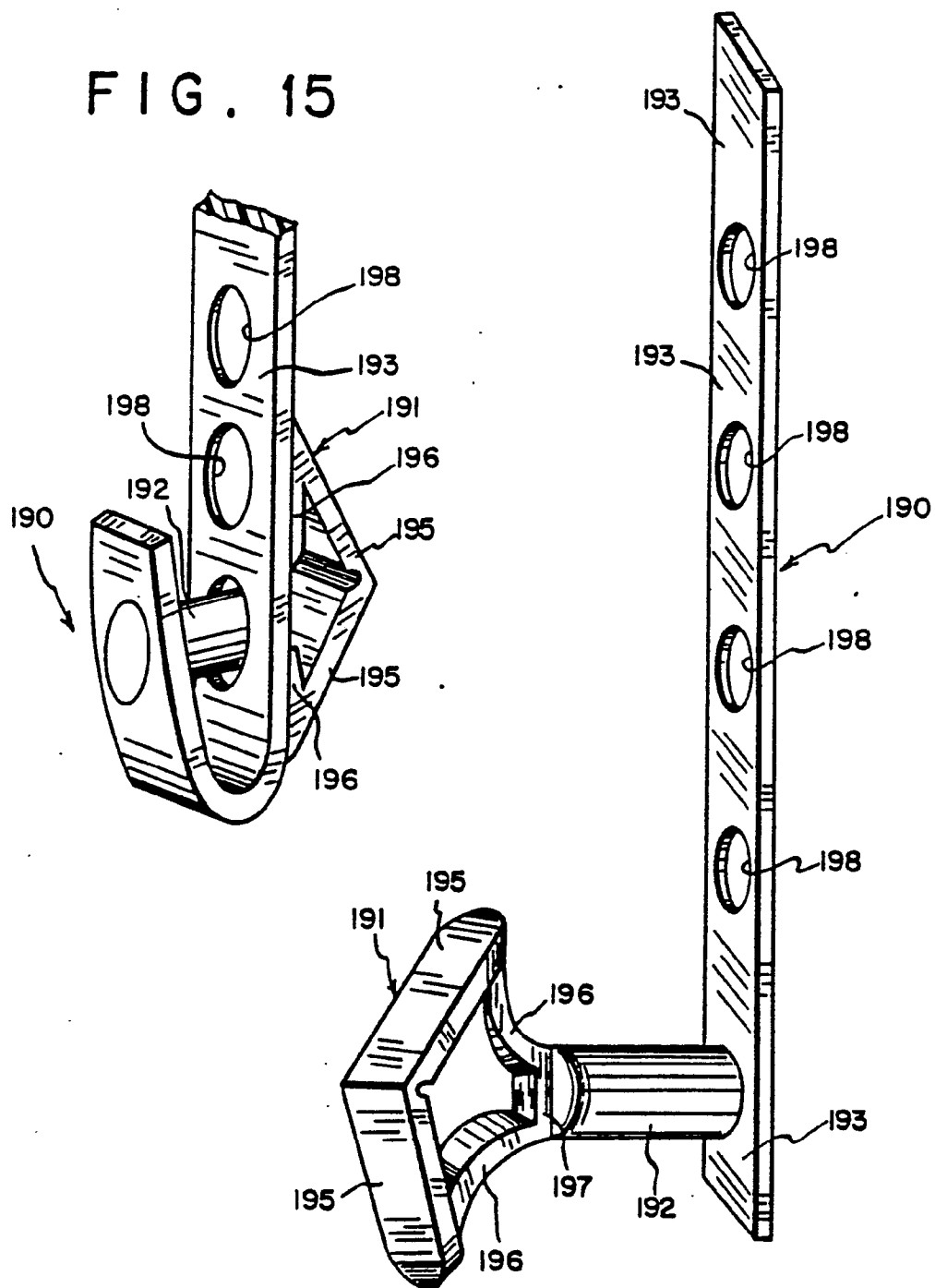


FIG. 16

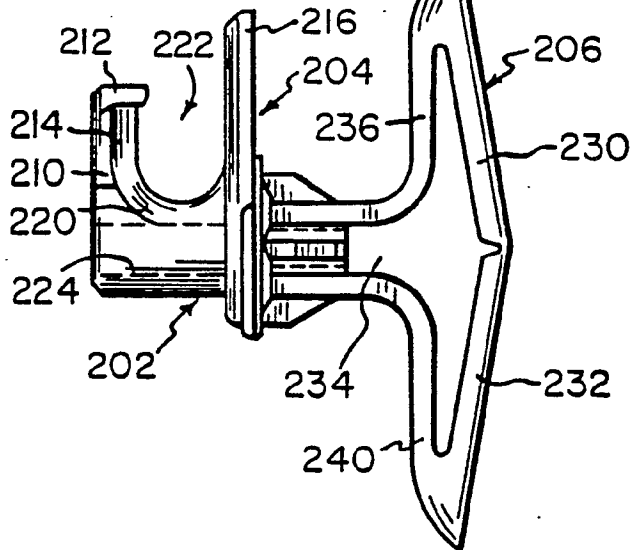


FIG. 17

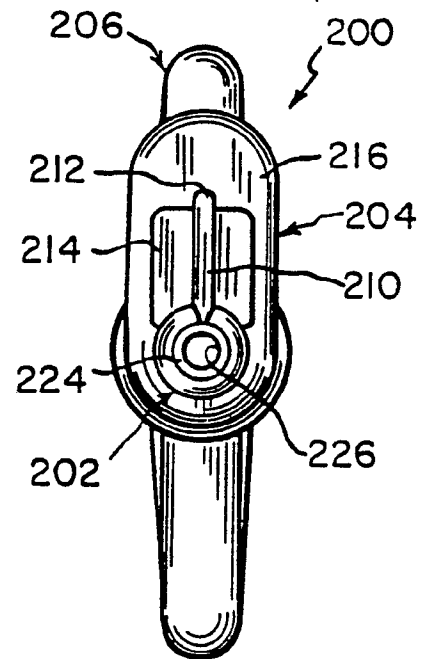


FIG. 18

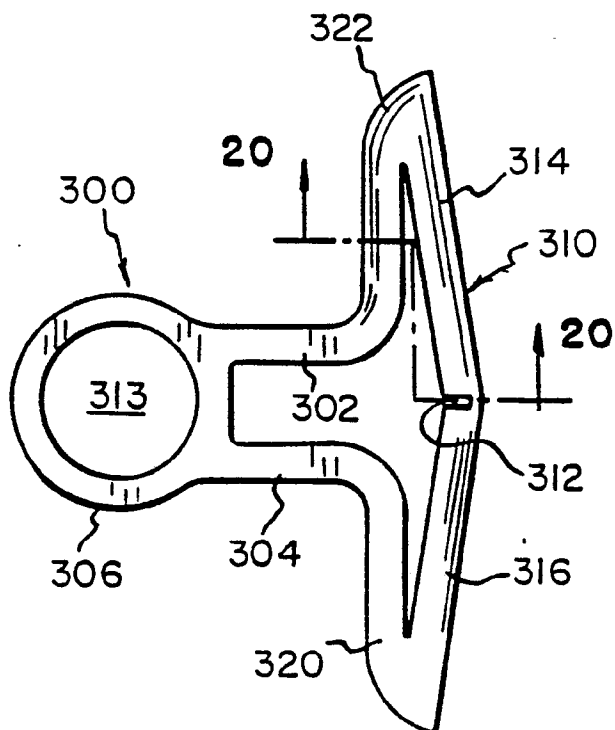


FIG. 19

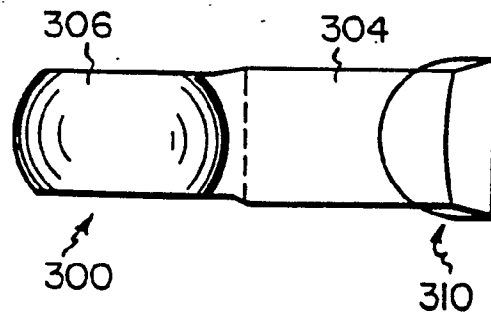


FIG. 20

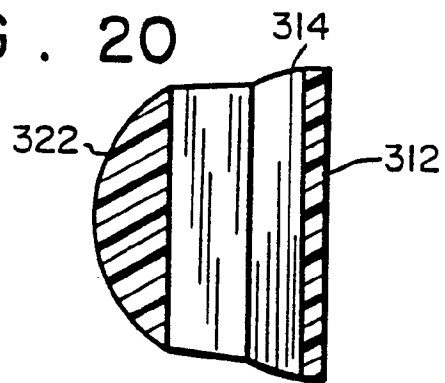


FIG. 21

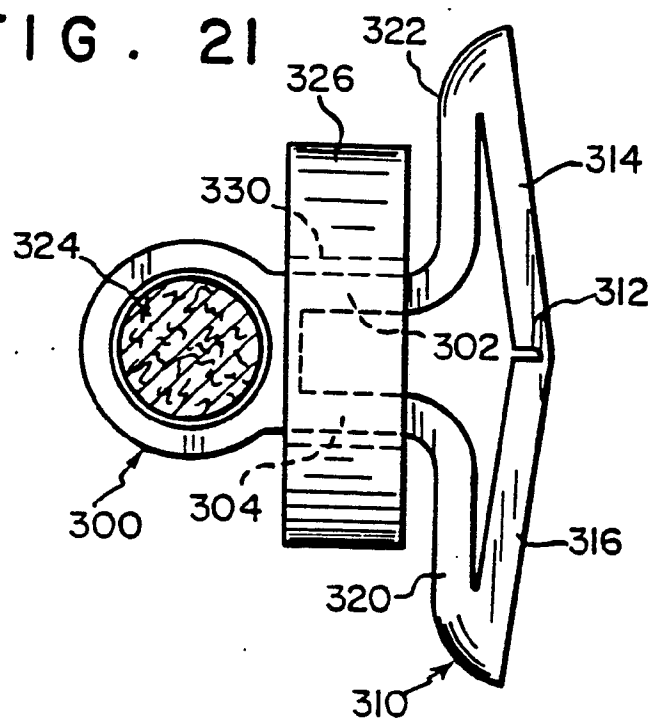


FIG. 22

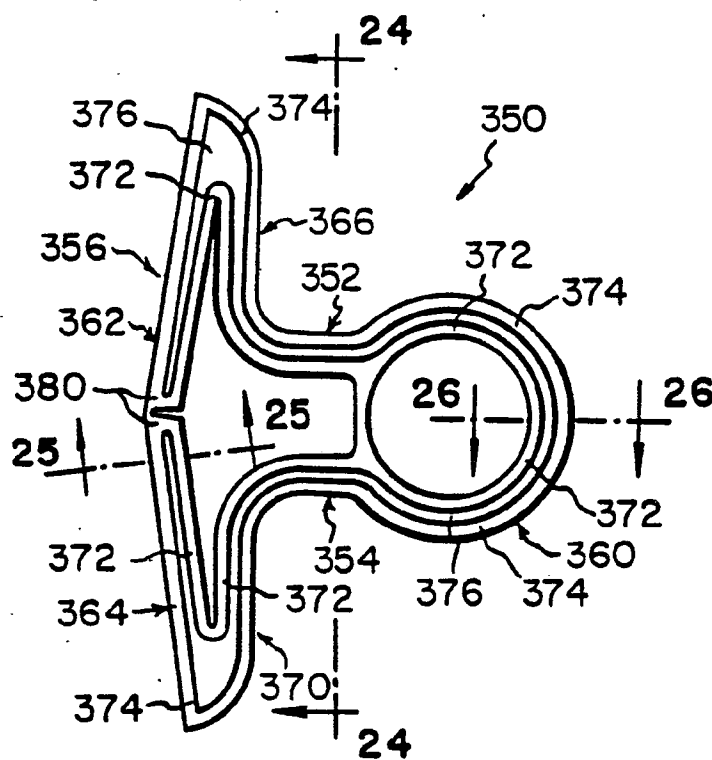


FIG. 24

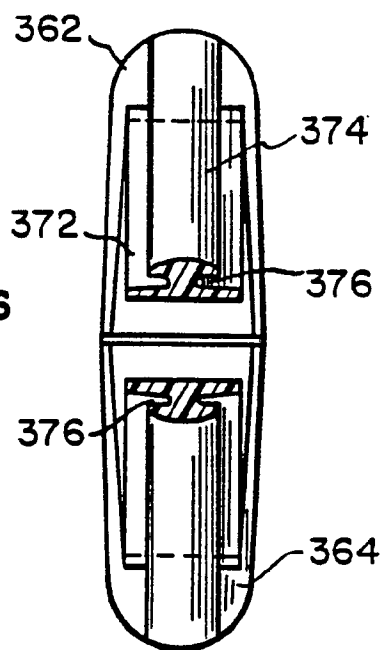


FIG. 23

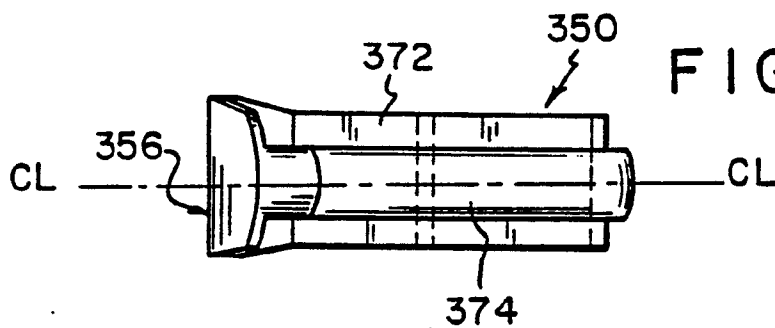


FIG. 25

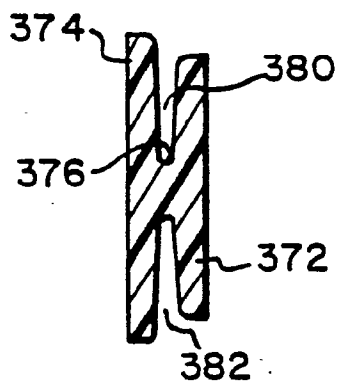


FIG. 26

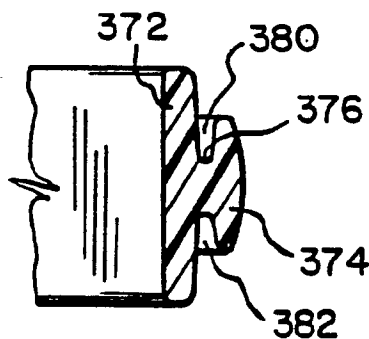


FIG. 27

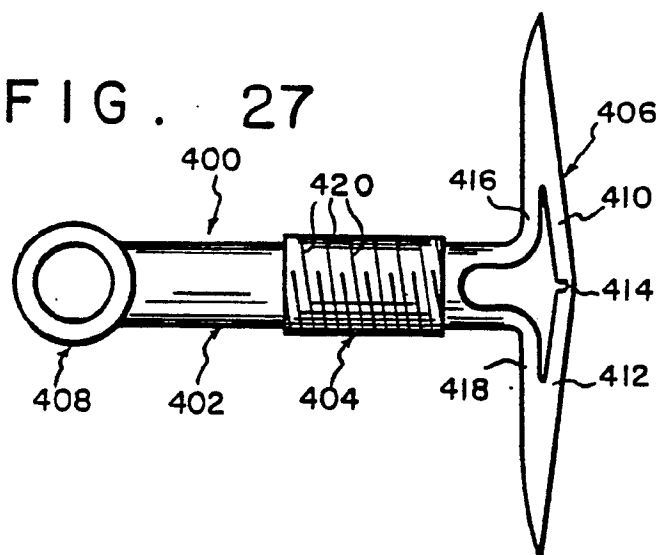


FIG. 28

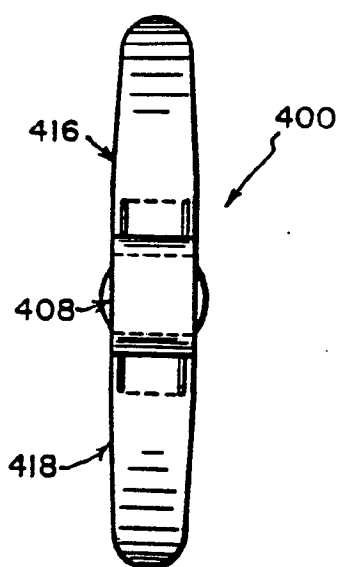


FIG. 29

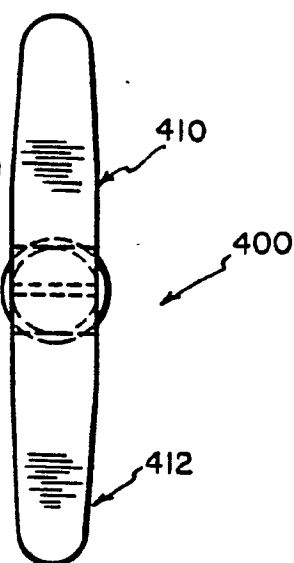


FIG. 30

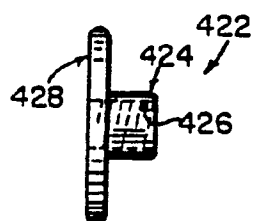


FIG. 31

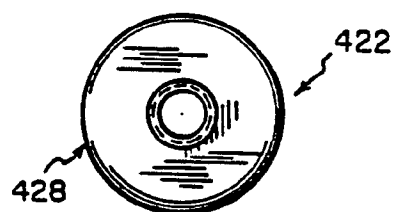


FIG. 32

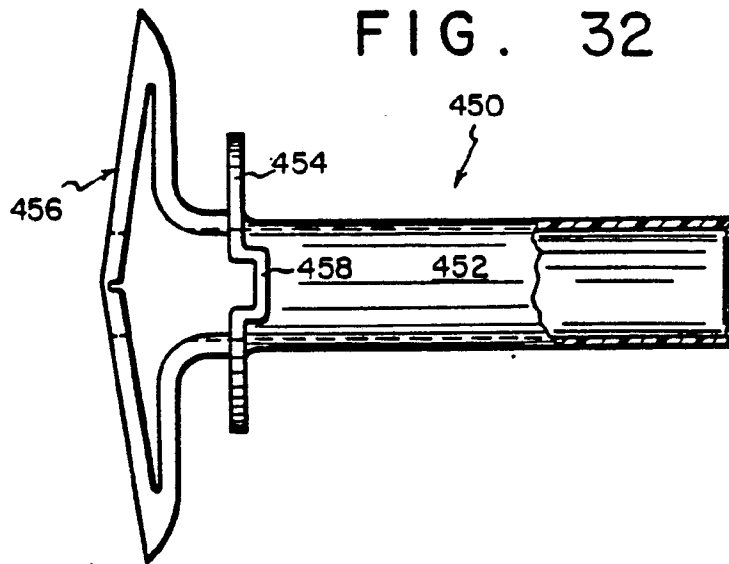


FIG. 33

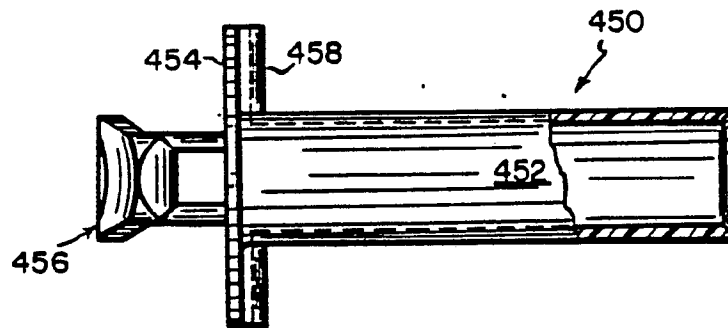


FIG. 34

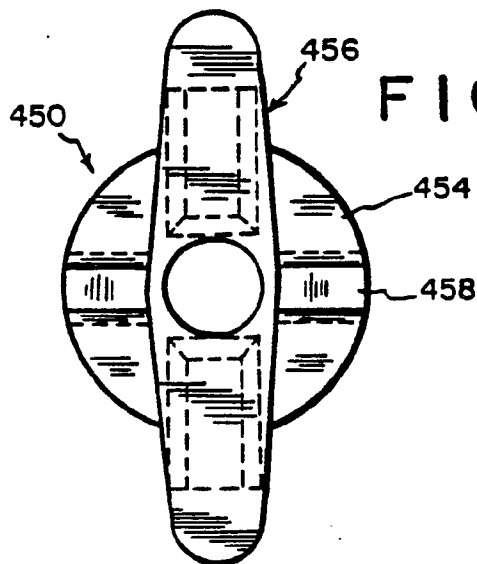
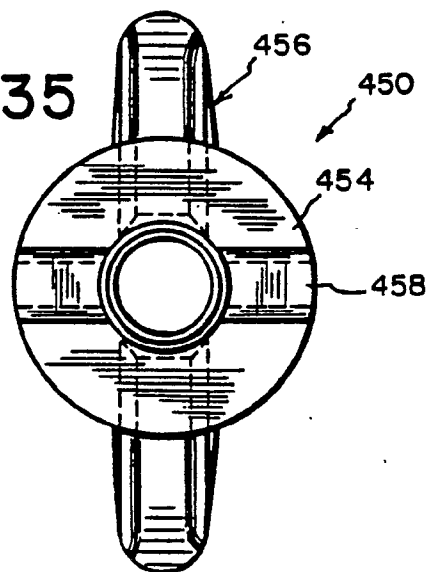


FIG. 35



(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



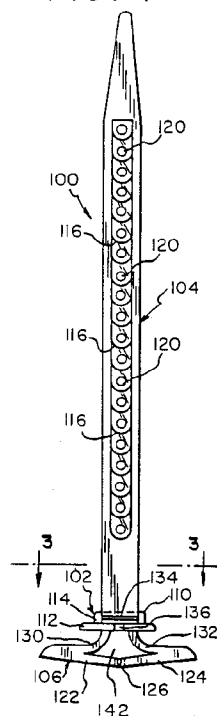
(11) Publication number:

0 399 574 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION(21) Application number: **90114756.1**(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **F16B 13/08**, F16B 13/14,
//F16L3/08(22) Date of filing: **21.10.85**(30) Priority: **22.10.84 US 663613**(43) Date of publication of application:
28.11.90 Bulletin 90/48(60) Publication number of the earlier application in
accordance with Art.76 EPC: **0 198 902**(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT NL(88) Date of deferred publication of the search report:
29.07.92 Bulletin 92/31(71) Applicant: **MECHANICAL PLASTICS CORP.**
Castleton Street
Pleasantville, NY 10570(US)(72) Inventor: **McSherry, Thomas W.**
61-63 Seaview Avenue
Stamford, Connecticut 06902(US)
Inventor: **Garfield, Nathaniel H.**
Sunset Lane
Harrison, N.Y. 10538(US)(74) Representative: **Lawson, David Glynne et al**
MARKS & CLERK 57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LS(GB)(54) **Plastic fasteners.**

(57) A one piece integrally molded plastics deck anchor comprises a base flange 454 with a channel 458 in it, an expansible toggle locking mechanism 456 attached to the base flange, and a tube 452 extending from the flange, to receive a fixing bolt or stud.

FIG. 1**EP 0 399 574 A3**



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 11 4756

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
D,A	US-A-3 651 734 (MCSHERRY) * abstract; figures * ---	1-7	F16B13/08 F16B13/14 //F16L3/08
A	US-A-3 213 746 (Dwyer) * the whole document * ---	1-7	
A	US-A-4 174 910 (MCSHERRY ET AL) * column 2, line 33 - line 56 * * column 3, line 60 - line 68; figures * ---	1,6,7	
A	US-A-4 371 137 (ANSCHER) * abstract * * column 6, line 57 - column 7, line 4; figures * * -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			F16B F16L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 05 JUNE 1992	Examiner VAN DER ZEE W.T.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	